LINCOLN'S NATAL DAY

CELEBRATED BY REPUBLICAN AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Speeches by Candidate McKinley, Senators Thurston and Pritchard at the Marquette Club Banquet.

TRIBUTE FROM DR. DEPEW

AND AN ADDRESS BY HON, J. B. FOR-AKER AT DELMONICO'S.

Eloquent Oration by Rev. Dr. Emil G Hirsch on "The Home of Lincoln"-Other Speeches.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-When William Mc Kinley arose to speak to-night, at the banquet in the Auditorium, given by the Marquette Club, in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, 1,500 men cheered the admiration. They got upon chairs, and the admiration. They got upon chairs, and the great majority of the people of Illinois, and of the whole country, even better to-day than it did then. Here is what it voices. Men cheered till they were exhaust- | said: ed with the effort, and rested and cheered en by the club, and it was intended there would be 1,200 guests. More than that number by 300 came, and an overflow banquet was necessary. The guest of honor was Mr. McKinley. He spoke to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln." The occasion was particular- for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and ly notable as the first public appearance of Ohio's famous son in another State since his return from the Governorship to the position of private citizen. Among those at the from Nebraska and North Carolina. bursts of cheering followed.

William McKinley's Address. The address of the ex-Governor was a characteristically magnificent piece of ora-

"A profound common sense is the best genius for statesmanship, and there is no substitute for it. Lincoln is certainly the most sagacious and far-seeing statesman in the annals of American history. His whole life justifies this estimate of him. It is notable that his stand on all public questions in his earlier as well as his later career stamp him as the wisest exponent of political truths we have ever had. Witnessing the government as we do to-day, with its debt-increasing, bond-issuing, golddepleting, labor-destroying, low-tariff policy, with what mighty force the words of Lincoln, written more than half a century ago, come to us in this hour and emergency! They read as if written for the living present, not for the past. Why, do you know that as far back as March 1, 1843, at a Whig meeting in Springfield, Mr. Lincoln offered a series of resolutions relating to the tariff, which could well be accepted here to-night? They were then in-stantly and unanimously adopted, and Mr. Lincoln was himself appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State upon the subjects which they embraced. Let me read from this address his profound observations upon tariff and taxation and their relation to the condition of the coun-

"The first of our resolutions,' said Mr. 'declares a tariff of duties upon importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support of the general government, and so adjusted as to protect American industry, to be indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the Ameri-can people; and the second declares direct taxation for a national revenue to be improper. For several years past the revenues of the government have been unequal to its expenditures, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, has been resorted to. By this means a new national debt has been created, and it is still growing on us with a rapidity fearful to contemplate-a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in time of war. This state of things has been produced by a prevailing unwillingness either to increase the tariff or to resort to direct taxation. But the one or the other must come. Coming expenditures must be met, and the present debt must be paid; and money cannot always be borrowed for these objects. The system of loans is but temporary in its nature, and must soon explode. It is a system not only ruinous while it lasts, but one that must soon fail and leave us destitute. As an individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest, and, next, no one left to borrow from, so must it be with the government.

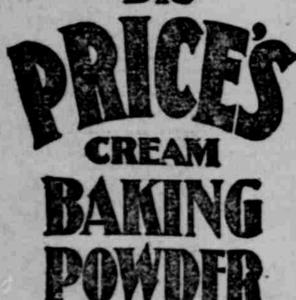
'We repeat, then, that a tariff sufficient for revenue, or a direct tax, must soon be resorted to, and, indeed, we believe this alternative is now denied by no one. But which system shall be adopted? Some of our opponents, in theory, admit the propriety of a tariff sufficient for a revenue; but even they will not in practice vote for such a tariff; while others boldly advocate direct taxation. Inasmuch, therefore, as some of them boldly advocate direct taxaadopt the tariff, we think it is doing them no injustice to class them all as advocates of direct taxation. Indeed, we believe they are only delaying an open avowal of the system till they can assure themselves that the people will tolerate it. Let us then briefly compare the two systems. The tariff is the cheaper system because the duties, being collected in large parcels at a few commercial points, will require comparatively few officers in their collection, while by the direct tax system the land must be literally covered with assessors and collectors, going forth like swarms of Egyptian locusts, devouring every blade of grass and other green thing.

"By this system (the protective) the man who contents himself to live upon the products of his own country pays nothing at all. Surely our country is extensive enough and its products extensive and varied enough to answer all the rea! wants of its people. In short, by the protective system the burden of revenue falls almost entirely upon the wealthy and luxurious few, while the substantial and laboring many who live at home and upon home products go entire-

"By the direct tax system none can es-However strictly the citizen may exclude from his premises all foreign luxurles-fine cloths, fine silks, rich wines, solden chains and diamond rings-still for the possession of his house, his barn and his homespun, he is to be perpetually haunted and harassed by the tax-gatherer. With these views we leave it to be determined whether we or our opponents are the more truly democratic on the subject.'

THE PLATFORM OF 1896. "Perhaps it was not entirely accidental that these views of Mr. Lincoln found almost literal expression in the Republican national platform of 1860. Nor is it strange that this year, as in 1800, no chart is needed to mark the Republican position upon this great economic question. The whole world

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knew a year in advance of its utterance what the Republican platform of 1860 would be, and the whole world knows now, and has known for a year past, what the Re-publican platform of 1896 will be. Then the battle was to arrest the spread of slave labor in America; now it is to pre-vent the increase of illy-paid and degraded free labor in America. The platform of 1806, I say, is already written-written in the hearts and at the homes of the masses of our countrymen. It has been thought

ences of the past three years.
"On the great questions still unsettled, or in dispute, between the dominant parties, we stand now just as we did in 1860, for Republican principles are unalterable. On the subject of protection to American labor and American interests we can reaffirm and will reaffirm, the Lincoln platform of 1860. It needs neither amendment nor elaboration. Indeed, we could begin the platform of 1896 in the exact words with which the fathers of the Republican party began the platform of 1860. Its first plank, you will remember, reads as follows:
"'Resolved, That the history of the Nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are per-

manent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph. "This was said near the close of the last Democratic administration, which for a time controlled all branches of the national government. With what truth it applies to present Democratic administration which for two years following March 4, 1893, again had control of all branches of the national government. Now let me read the Lincoln platform on the tariff, adopted on May 17, 1860, by the second Republican national convention, and I submit whether

it does not express the sentiment of the

'Resolved, that, while providing revenue for the support of the general government again. It was the tenth annual banquet giv- by duties on imports, sound policy requires such as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward

"Better protection no Republican could ask or desire; and poorer none should advocate or accept! We are faithfuly wedded speaker's table besides Mr. McKinley were every tie of party fealty and affection, the Governor of Wisconsin and the Senators and it is dearer to us now than ever before. Not only is it dearer to us as Re-At every reference to the name of Mc- publicans, but it has more devoted sup- of the United States on a basis which would At every reference to the name of McKinley, or the word "protection," outKinley, or the word "protection," outat any previous period in our history. It is everywhere recognized and indorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle-the key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the treasury of the United States, and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor. THE FIGHT WILL GO ON.

"The question of continuance or abardonment of our protective system has been the one great overshadowing vital question in American politics ever since Mr. Cleveland opened the contest in December, 1887, to which the lamented James G. Blaine made swift reply from across the sea, and it will continue the issue until a truly American policy, for the good of America, is firmly established and perpetuated. The fight will go on, and must go on, until the Amerdo the American flag. God grant the day may soon come when all partisan contention over it is forever at an end.

"The Republican party only is competent to carry this into effect. Whenever there is anything to be done for this country it is to the Republican party we must look to have it done. We are not contending for any particular tariff law, or laws, or for any special schedules, or rates, but for the principle-the American protective policy-the temporary overthrow of which has brought distres and ruin to every part of our beloved country "It may be asked what the next Repub

lican tariff law was provide. I cannot tell you. I cannot tell you what the rates will be, but they will measure the difference between American and European conditions, and will be fully adequate to protect our selves from the invasion of our markets by oriental products to the injury of American labor, and will in no case be too low to protect and exalt American labor, and promote and increase American produc-

"I cannot better answer this grave ques tion than by an illustration of Mr. Lincoln's. Some one asked him, 'How long a man's legs ought to be.' He said: 'That is a very serious question, and I have given much thought to it a great many times. Some should be longer and some shorter; but want to tell you that a man's legs ought always to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.' And so I tell you, my inquiring free trade friend, that the legs of the next Republican tariff law will be long enough to firmly support the American body politic; sustain its public treasury; lift up our national credit, and uphold the dignity and independence of American labor, and the enterprises and occupations of the

"No one need be in any doubt about what the Republican party stands for. Its own history makes that too palpable and clear to admit of doubt. It stands for a reunited and recreated nation, based upon free and nonest elections in every township, county, city, district and State in this great American Union. It stands for the American fireside, and the flag of the nation. It stands for the American farm, the American factory, and the prosperity of all the American people. It stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman. It historical interest. They lack the freshstands for international agreements which get as much as they give, upon terms of tachment. It has always been the tion, and all the rest-or so nearly all as mutual advantage. It stands for an ex- habit of peoples to deify their heroes. After such fereign products as we consume, but do not produce. It stands for the reciprocity of Blaine, for the reciprocity of Harrison, for the restoration and extension of the principle embodied in the reciprocity provision of the Republican tariff of 1890. It stands for a foreign policy dictated by and imbued with a spirit that is genuinely American; for a policy that will revive the national traditions, and restore the national spirit which carried us proudly through the earlier years of the century. It stands for such a policy with all foreign nations as will insure both to us and them justice, impartiality, fairness, good faith, dignity, and honor. It stands for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it, about which there is no division whatever among the American people.

FOR HONEST MONEY. "It stands now, as ever, for honest money, and a chance to earn it by honest toil. It stands for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor. The Republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of our country as to contemplate with patience and without protest and opposition any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchanges among the people. It can be relied upon in the future, as in the past, to supply the country with the best money ever known, gold, silver and paper, good the world over. It stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels, flying the American flag, and that will protect that flag wherever it floats. It stands for a system that will give to the United States the balance of trade with every competing nation in the world. It is for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficiencies in time of peace, and favors the return of the government to a debtpaying, and opposes the continuance of a debt-making, policy. "And, gentlemen of the Marquette Club

let me tell you that the Republican party, true to the advice and example of Lincoln, is going to make the campaign this year on its own ground, not upon its opponent's. That is to say, the Republicans of the country are not going to help the Democratic leaders obscure the issue on which their party has been wrecked and the administration stranded, by taking up every new incident about which a hue and ery may be raised. On the contrary, they will not be led off by side issues, but they will everywhere courageously insist that the people in November shall judge the administration and its party by their works and not by any new and boastful protestations by them. They will give due credit for any sporadic outbursts of patriotic fervor for our rights in foreign countries that the administration may choose to indulge in and rejoice that it is at last on the right side of a great question, which is where the Republicans have always been. The ship of state shall not be lured into shallow waters by false lights. No new-born zeal for American rights, or the National honor, from any quarter whatever, can raise an issue with the grand old Republican party, which for forty years has steadfastly maintained it both at home and abroad. The new convert belongs to our own ranks, and he is wel- power and progress,

which has been the embodiment of patriotism from its birth to the present hour. "Gentlemen of the Marquette Club and my fellow citizens, let us cherish the prin-ciples of our party and consecrate ourselves anew to their triumph. We have but to put our trust in the people; we have but to keep in close touch with the people; we have but to hearken to the voice of the peopile, as it comes to us from every quarter; we have but to paint on our banners the of our countrymen. It has been thought out around hundreds of thousands of American firesides—literally wrought out, by the new conditions and harsh experiand decisive national victory."

The Other Speakers.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, delivered an eloquent address on "The Impending Contest." He began with the statement that he stood for everything American as against all the rest of the world. If to love one's county with one's whole heart, if to be ready to defend its honor with the last drop of blood, if to insist upon retaining the glorious hopes of leadership which Providence had assigned it among the republics of the new world, if to call a halt in further aggressions and dominion of European powers in affairs of the Western hemisphere was jingoism, then, thank God, he was a fingo. As soon as the resolution pending in the Senate defining and reasserting the Monroe doctrine was passed, as it would be by a decisive vote, there was no nation on all the earth which would for a single moment seriously contemplate forcible opposition to the American policy, and nothing in modern times had done so much to guarantee the permanent peace of this republic as the recent out-bursts of loyalty and patriotism from the ple of all sections of our common country, who are at last thoroughly united without regard to party or section upon the great American policy of America for Amer-After referring to the division in the Democratic party on the money question, he said

the Republican party was to-day practically united and pledged to the policy of American bimetallism-to the greatest possible gold and silver consistent with the maintenance of the equal purchasing power and debt-paying power of every dollar. It stood for the protection of every American interest-commerce, manufacturing, agricultural and mineral. It did not propose to freely open our markets to the products of foreign manufacturers, or our mints to the cheap products of foreign mines. It stood pledged international bimetallism whenever enough of the great nations of the earth were united with us to guarantee the maintenance of a world-wide parity between the two money metals. And, in the meantime, the Republican party stood committed to such legislation as would provide for the greatest possible use of the silver product closed with a tribute to the guest of the evening, "the great Aemrican-William Mc-Kinley, of Ohio.' Senator I. P. Pritchard, of North Carolina, spoke of "Our Hope in the South." He said it was for the Republican party to adopt such a policy as would give assurance that the raw material of that section was to be amply protected against the competition of the foreign trade. It was universally admitted that in the South there was concentrated greater resources for the levelopment of manufacturing and mining than in any other part of the world. The McKinley law, reflecting as it did the patriotic wisdom and statesmanship of the

Republican party, stimulated and encour- view-the pride every American should feel aged every single industry in which the Southern people were interested. He had been forced to the conclusion that the great ! mission of the Democratic party, as now constituted, was to carefully protect and cverestimate the value of the employment foster the interests of the gigantic trusts and combines in this country. No party could be devoted to the welfare of this Nation which, by legislation, discriminated against one section in order to build up another. Taking the only legislation placed upon the statute book by the Democratic party since the war as a criterion that party stood before the American people as the champion of the trading and speculating classes of this and foreign countries. It should be the desire of the Republican party to strengthen, encourage and establish a permanent and enduring party in the Southern States, and this could be accomplished by giving the people to understand that they were to have their interests carefully protected. The Senator ended his address with the prediction that with William McKinley as standard-bearer, on such a platform, the Republicans would carry North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and perhaps other Southern States. The opportunity of eventually breaking the solid

of the South.' AT NEW YORK.

South is now presented to the Republican party of this Nation. "There lies the hope

Speeches by Depew, Foraker, Hirsch and Other Well-Known Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-The tenth annual Lincoin dinner of the Republican Club was given at Delmonico's to-night and was one of the most notable events held in honor of the martyr President. Covers for 250 were set in the banquet hall, which was handsomely decorated with the national ensign and a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The guests were seated at round and oblong tables placed alternately. Elihu Root, president of the club, presided. Those invited to sit at the guest table were Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Governor Griggs, of New Jersey; Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio; Mayor Strong, Seth Low, Gen. E. A. Mc-Alpin and Henry E. Howland. At the other tables were many men prominent in the political, financial and social circles of this city. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was the first speaker. He said in part:

"Celebrations of the anniversaries of heroes and statesmen, of battlefields and significant events, have as a rule, only a ness and passion of touch and ata few generations they are stripped of every semblance to humanity. We can reach no plane where, after the lapse of a hundred years we can view George Washington as one of ourselves. He comes to us so perfect, full-rounded and complete, that he is devoid of the defects which make it possible for us to love greatness. The same is largely true of all the revolutionary worthies, except that the Colonial Dames have raised or lowered Benjamin Franklin to the level of our vision by deciding that he was so human that his descendant in the fourth generation is unworthy of their membership. Thank heaven, we can still count as one of ourselves, with his humor and his sadness, with his greatness and his everyday homeliness, with his wit and his logic with his gentle chivalry that made him equal to the best-born knight, and his awkward and ungainly ways that made him one of the plain people, our martyred Pres-

ident, our leader of the people-Abraham "To-day, for the first time since Lincoln's death, the 12th of February is a legal holiday in our State of New York. And it is proper that the people should, without regard to their party affiliations, celebrate in a becoming manner the birth and the story and the achievements of this savior of the Republic. But it is equally meet and proper for us who are gathered here as Republicans to celebrate also the deeds and the achievements and the character of the greatest Republican who ever lived. This party to which we belong-this great organization of which we are proud, this mighty engine in the hands of Providence for the accomplishment of more for the land in which it has worked than any party in any repre sentative government ever accomplished before-has its teachings and inspirations more largely from the statesmanship and utterances of Abraham Lincoln than from any other man. The first speech he ever made was a speech for that policy which was the first policy of George Washington, the first policy of the greatest creative brain of the revolutionary period-Alexander Hamilton-

the principle of the protection of American industries. "Abraham Lincoln was an American of Americans, and believed in America for Americans. The Republican party in the policy which fosters business, employment and wages, which stimulates emigration and the distribution of wealth throughout the land. which encourages the construction of railways, the digging of canals, the opening of mines, the founding of States and the building of cities, is the party of America for Americans. The Republican party in 1896 stands before the country as the only national party, with the solid South broken and the sectional lines gone. Abraham Lincoln would draw the last dollar the country possessed, and draft the last man capable of bearing arms to save the Republic He would use any currency by which the army would be kept in the field and the navy upon the seas. When the peril was so great that our promise to pay only yielded 30 cents on the dollar, he prevented the collapse of our credit and the ruin of our cause by pledging the national faith to the payment of our debts, and the redemption of our notes and bills at par in money recognized in the commerce of the world. The Republican party stands for a policy which will furnish abundant revenue for every requirement of the government, and which will maintain the credit of the United States at home and abroad up to the standard which is justified by its unequaled wealth. come, but he should remember that he can- "All hall the spirit, all hall the principles,

FORAKER'S SPEECH. Senator-elect J. B. Foraker responded to the toast "The Republican Party." In the course of his address he said

"The elections of next November will re-turn the Republican party to power, and the 4th of March, 1897, will mark the beginning of the second era of Republican rule. No man can speak without qualification of the future, but I take it for granted that there will be a revision of the tariff to the end that the government may have a sufficient revenue and our industries and labor a sufficient protection. It may be safely assumed that reciprocity will be restored and be made a permanent feature of our commercial policy, and that our monetary standard will be upheld and our banking and currency systems maintained and per-

"I pass all these by as undebatable prop-

ositions, about which there will be no important differences of opinion. In order that I may speak briefly of two or three other subjects with respect to which the Repub-lican party will have a duty to discharge, about which there may not be so much unanimity. The first of these, in both thought and importance, is our merchant marine. The subject is too great to be discussed on such an occasion as this, but I trust I may be able to at least direct attention to it. That is all I hope for now. "When our fathers had organized our government they at once undertook the work of securing our industrial and commercial independence. They accomplished their purpose by applying the principles of all familiar with the wonders wrought in the development of our resources through the agency of protective duties on imports, but apparently only the limited few are

"The seductive phrase employed was not the markets of the world, or 'tariff reform,' but 'reciprocal liberty of commerce. Its meaning, however, was the same-free trade on the ocean-and its effect was the blight that has always attended our application of that doctrine. Decline at once set in and 30 per cent. of our carriage had been pation, enfranchisement, reconstruction and specie resumption so pressed upon and occupied the Republican party that it had no

"Had President Harrison been re-elected | er Reed was received and read: the probabilities are that something effective would have been done ere this, but he was not re-elected, and the tide has relentlessly run against us until now we carry only 12 or 13 per cent. of our foreign trade. It can scarce be said that there is any longer an American marine. There are a number of views in which this is discreditable and unfortunate. There is the patriotic in seeing his country's flag in all the waters of the world. Then there is the naval view -a nursery of seamen to man our battle ships in time of war; and we can scarcely it would afford to our capital and our people, or the direct advantages that would result from the prestige it would give us

in our trade relations. "But consider for the present only the direct, indisputable financial results. Careful estimates show that we are annually paying to foreign ships for freights and passengers more than \$150,000,000 in gold that should and would be paid to ourselves if our American marine was what it once was, and, if we do our duty, will be again. We have paid out or this account during the last thirty years more than five times the amount of all the gold balances we have been compelled to export. Various remedies have been suggested; some good, some otherwise. It is impossible to discuss them here. I content myself, therefore, with the simple decquestion to receive heroic treatment. Temporizing expedients will not answer.

"The first great underlying proposition is that we must not buy, but build our ships. The brand of America must be impressed upon every timber of every craft we sail and the flag of the United States must again float over 90 per cent. of our foreign carriage. Bounties and subsidies and subventions are good in their way, but they are distasteful to the American people, and have little faith in the permanency of any policy that depends upon them. The practice of the founders of the Republic was wiser and better. Let us profit by their wisdem and experience. Discriminating tonnaze and tariff duties worked wonders once; they will do it again. Put a premium upon American-built ships; make the free list of imports subject to the condition that they come in American bottoms; allow a rebate of 10 per cent, on all dutiable goods of our own carriage; confine the benefits of reciprocity to goods carried in the ships of the reciprocating countries, and protect American marine insurance and American shipping from the tyranny and injustice nov practiced by foreign marine insurance and the work is done. If treaty stipulations stand in the way of any of these pre visions, as it has been said they do, then let that be the starting point; they must modified or abrogated, and that without hesitation; for America must be free to claim and hold her rightful place on the oceans that belong in common to all the nations of the earth. naturally another, that should have the

"From this duty will follow easily and sanction of every patriotic heart. We must not only recover our merchant marine, but we must have a navy able to protect it and to command respect for our flag whereever it may float. And then, as the fit com-American ship canal across Nicaragua. The world will not much longer wait for this. If we do not build it somebody else will. We should build it ourselves, without let guests, the largest number in many years, were present. The principal speakers were ferred on Archbishop Kain the pallium recently conferred on the latter by the Pope. This badge of office will be officially conferred on Archbishop Kain by Cardinal Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, and Hon. Charles A. Towne, member of Congress. pliment of an American marine and an or hindrance from anyboly else.

"These are three majestic works. They are worthy of the party that saved the Union and gave to immortality the great names of Lincoln and Grant. Their un-dertaking will be a ilt crowning of the closing century, and their consummation will bring wealth, power, nonor, happiness and glory to the whole American people, and so intre-ch the Republican party in their affections that neither you nor I will live long enough to see another Democratic

"THE HOME OF LINCOLN." The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago. His toast was "The Home of Lincoln." He said: "One is safe to maintain that to-day, four score years and seven after his advent and more than three decades since his ascension to glory. Abraham Lincoln belongs to no one State. In the flesh the son of one Nation, in the spirit he is proudly claimed and his memory is treasured as a priceless inspiration by all humanity. One there was who, as the 'Son of Man,' declared his love to be as wide as the confines of mankind, yet even he, linking his name to that of Palestine. hallowed for all time with unspent potency humble Bethlehem and contracted Galilee So does Lincoln, though to do him honor the sentries of our borders, the pines and the paim, rival with each other and with the two oceans that, above all restrictions. are strong enough to barrier the irresistible spread of a dominion which is the happy home of a sisterhood of States. So Lincoln invest, with a tinct dignity, his own 'home State,' Illinois was not his Galilee. But within its lines he passed the ambitious years of his discipline under the lash of biting poverty, that fed his hunger for knowledge and woke to action his wonderful gifts of mind and stirred the depths of his soul. It was from Illinois that he set out to assume the high duties of his high destiny, guide the nation through the flery furnace of war, that the Union might be preserved, standing guard over the patrimony of Washington and a second Moses, with the sweep of his pen striking the shackles of slavery from off millions of human beings. It was to Illinois that his consecrated dust was carried back after he had fallen, the last peace offering on the altar wet with tears and blood of patriotism, disarming in his death more enemies than his field marshals had conquered in heroically fought and hotly disputed battles.

"Patriotism, however often degraded to mask the pretender, to serve as a refuge of the scoundrel, is the never-failing solvent of all difficulties. It will demonstrate its saving grace also in our years. The Republicans of Illinois are, indeed, anxious to be baptised anew in the spirit of the great patriot who laid his life on the altar of ountry and duty. Patriotism such as he had is not a matter of noise, of gew-gaws, of insignia. It is a matter of personal devotion to-highe: interests than those of

"Lincoln, too, was a politician. In a reublic every citizen must be a politician. Public business is his business. If he refuse to make it. let him not complain of those not put patriotism at issue with the party all hall the example, the inspiring example, Lincoln was both a partisan and a patriot. I behavior.

of that map of the people, that wisest of such partisanship as was his is the highest co-efficient of patriotism. Without party antagonism antagonism and discussion stagnation of thought will ensue. The Republican party has demonstrated its right to be by its achievements. Sponsored by such men as Frement, Lincoln, Washburn, Seward, and Chase, it has spread strong and broad the foundations of national industrial independence and national financial integrity. But upon past accomplishments none can ground his claim to present recognition. Yet we Republicans of Illinois firmly believe the principles of our Republicanism are sound; that they point the way to the solution of other troubles, fiscal and financial, in a manner conducive to the welfare of the whole country."
President Seth Low, of Columbia College.

responded to the toast, "The city of New York." The last speaker was Rev. William E. Park, of Gloversville, N. Y., who spoke on "Typical Men." Letters of regret were read from Robert Todd Lincoln, of Chicago; Governor Morton, of New York, and a number of the specific of the spec ber of older men of national prominence.

COMMANDER THAYER TALKS.

His View of the Lesson Taught/by Chicago's Confederate Monument. LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 12 .- In the course of his address to the annual encampment of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, to-day, Commander Thayer alluded to the dedication of a Confederate monument in Chicago on last Memorial day.

He said: "The lesson taught by the monument is protection to both land and sea. We are an erroneous one; this statue of a Confederate soldier, which they placed on it, in rags, with wasted body, intended as an implication that our government maltreated its prisoners is a standing falsehood, and aware that our achievements at home had | the dedication of the memorial on a day their complete counterpart on the water,
The basic proposition of the fathers was
that it should be made advantageous to
carry goods in American-built ships. To this
end they discriminated in tonnage and tariff duties. The result was a phenomenal de- men all over the country. Do not let them velopment of ship building and a marine that carried under the American flag at one time more than 90 per cent. of our imports and almost as large a percentage of the heroism of the people of the South, but our exports. But unfortunately they had the we must not be asked to countenance or to theorist in that day as we have him in this, palliate the gigantic crime which they comand free trade was, then as now, his favor- mitted in seeking the destruction of the ite theme. The Congress listened to him Union or to allow attempts to distort the and by various enactments, ending in 1828, facts of history to go unrebuked. If they when its work was finished, the last vestige | are as loyal as they say they are, let them of protection to American shipping was re- forsake the errors of the past and not seek

Telegram from Reed.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.-The Lincoln Club's observance of President Lincoln's birthday in the City Hall to-night was the largest gathering of representative Republicans assembled here in many years. Pressided. The speakers were Governor Cleaves, Congressman Wm. Alden Smith, of Michigan; Mayor J. P. Baxter, Senator John L. time to thoroughly address itself to this | Wilson, of Washington; Stephen O'Meara. matter until Mr. Cleveland's first adminis- of Boston, and Hon. J. M. Heath, of Augusta. The following telegram from Speak-"Lincoln's public life was an example of true Republicanism; possible progress consistent with order; all possible conservatism, but no halt in civilization. He was not satisfied until slavery was on the road to ultimate extinction. We shall not be satisfied until the equal liberty of all citizens is on the road to ultimate establishment. May we, without war, in peace and prosperity, live to see our principles established."

Brooklyn Union Lengue Club. BROOKLYN, N. Y. Feb. 12.-The first legal holiday commemorating the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated to-day by a number of different organizations. Interest The dinner lasted until after 19 o'clock. Shortly after that hour a number of speeches in honor of Abraham Lincoln were made. The first address was by Charles Warren Lippitt, Governor of Rhode Island. His topic was "Lincoln as a Citizen, President and Martyr." Booker T. Washington of Tuscogee, Ala., known as "the colored or-ator," responded to the topic, "Lincoln as an Emancipator." Hon. Alcaeus Hooper Mayor of Baltimore, spoke on the subject of "Lincoln's Night Ride Through Baltimore." Mayor Hooper was followed by Rev. laration that the time has come for this Henry M. Gai'agher, a Baptist clergyman of this city. The subject of Mr. Gallagher's address was "Lincoln Our Example."

> Mr. Fairbanks at Boston. BOSTON, Feb. 12.-The notable feature in Boston, commemorative of the birthday anniversary of Lincoln, was banquet held in Young's Hotel by the Middlesex Club. which 200 prominent Republicans from all sections of the State gathered. Congressman Walker was the principal speaker, and as he was commander of the famous Stonewall Brigade after the death of Stonewall Jackson, his tribute paid to the martyred President, was received with much enthusiasm. Other speakers were Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Hon. W. H. Eustis, of Minnesota. Congressman Hartman, of Montana, was unable to attend.

Gen. Harrison Sent a Letter. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.-The ninth annual Lincoln banquet of the Ohio Republican League was held at the Chittenden Hotel to-night. It was a very elaborate speeches began. About 300 covers were laid. Letters of regret were read from ex-President Harrison, Speaker Reed, Governor Mor-ton, Senator W. B. Allison and Major Mc-Kinley. The guest of honor was Hon. Web- crew of the wrecked freight train that the ster Davis, of Missouri, who responded to other seven were killed and are buried the toast "Abraham Lincoln.

Governor Griggs Spoke. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 12 .- The thirtyfirst annual banquet of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City was held to-night at from Duluth, Minn.

Watterson Lectured. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.-There was no formal celebration of Lincoln's birthday in Cincinnati to-day. Those who desired to celebrate did so by listening to Henry Watterson's lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," and | bishop Kain and the clergy, regarding the they crowded Pike's Opera House, where the lecture was delivered.

OBITUARY.

Judge Emery D. Potter, Who Led the Fight for 3-Cent Postage. TOLEDO, Feb. 12.-Judge Emery D. Potter died this morning, aged ninety-two. He had been postmaster, customs collector, Common Pleas judge, served in both branches of the State Legislature and was Representafight for a reduction of postage to 3 cents amounting to \$891,894. The sales of the fight for a reduction of postage to 3 cents instead of from 5 to 25 cents, according \$1,001.343. No action will be taken to apto distance. Objection being made in the House to the reduction to 3 cents because

Ambroise Thomas. PARIS, Feb. 12.-Ambroise Thomas, the composer, is dead.

of the difficulty of making change, he in-

coinage of the silver 3-cent piece, which

remained until repealed by the colnage law

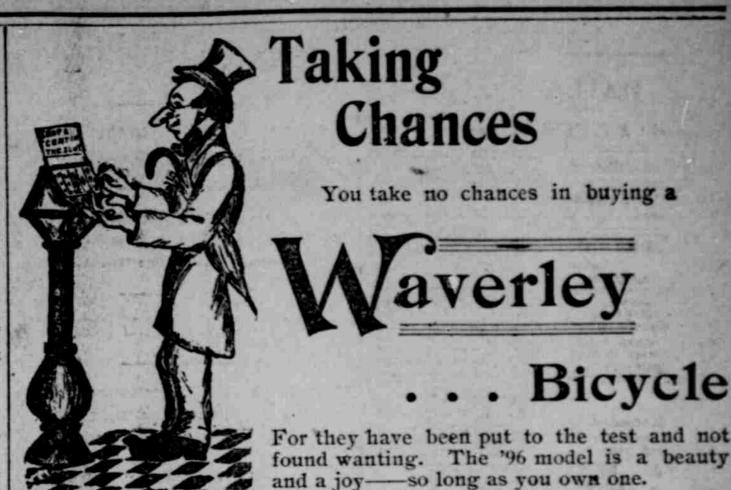
serted in the bill a section authorizing the is likely to be his successor. It was an-

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, the French musician, was born at Metz, Aug. 5, 1811. He was a precocious genius and won numerous prizes before he reached the age of twenty. When forty years old he was chosen a member of the Academie des Beaux Arts, and was created a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1868, seventeen years later. Among his best-known works are the operas "Mignon," "Hamlet" and "Le Carnaval de Venise."

Capt. Robert Tars. MALDEN, Mass., Feb. 12.-Captain Robert

Tars is dead, aged sixty-seven years. He was a native of Rockport, Mass. He enlisted in the navy in 1862 as sailing master and was finally promoted to lieutenant commander. He subsequently served in the Gloucester and Boston custom houses.

Son of a Good Man Goes Wrong. CHICAGO, Feb. 12 .- H. Dean, a son of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the British possessions in Africa, pleaded gullty to the charge of forgery in Judge Dunn's court to-day. Some years ago, it is said, he held a prominent position in one of the first banks of England. He came to this country and visited California, where he got into trouble and served two years for forgery. The crime to which he pleaded guilty to-day was attempting to pass a forged check for \$1,800 on Cooke & Co., the excursion agents and bankers. He was sent to the penitentiary for an indefinite term under the habitual criminal act. Dean has having no private business, turn a wife and children living in New York public affairs into private concerns of their city. He begged hard for clemency and the own, for their own gain and profit ex- court agreed to recommend his discharge clusively. But politics is partisan. Yet when he had served one year with good



Taking Chances

You take no chances in buying a

... Bicycle For they have been put to the test and not

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK == TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY



OLA HAYDEN.

Coke for Sale

LUMP and CRUSHED

Tickets can be obtained

THE INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO

58 South Pennsylvania St.

SLAUGHTER OF TRAMPS.

Seven Supposed to Be Buried Under

Wrecked Freight Train.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Feb. 12. - Near Dex-

ter, on the Kanawha & Michigan railroad,

ten cars loaded with lumber and merchan-

dise jumped the track. Before the acci-

by the train hands and afterward three

of them were found. It is believed by the

under the wreck. Spreading of rails caused

Archbishop Kain's Pallium.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.-Bishop Shanley,

of North Dakota, has arrived here and de-

livered to Archbishop Kain the pallium re-

clergymen and members of the hierarchy

will be present from all parts of the coun

Cardinal Satolli will not make the con-

templated visit to St. Louis. Father Fran-

cis M. Kelly, of the Holy Angels Church

says owing to the disruption between Arch-

reception of Cardinal Satolli, Dr. Rooker,

secretary to the Cardinal, wrote to a form-

er student of the American College that he

thinks the Cardinal will not visit St.

Methodist Book Committees.

committees of the Eastern and Western branches of the Methodist Book Concern

met here to-day. The Western section re-ported favorably on a proposition to build a new Book Concern edifice in Chicago at

a cost of \$125,000 to \$150,000. The East-

Western section for the same period were

point a successor to Dr. Sanford Hunt. That will be left to the conference next

nounced that Dr. Hunt's funeral will be

Spotted Fever Attacks Convicts.

at Wooley's Mill, eighteen miles from this

are fifty convicts in camp and much ex-

Sweet Moments cigarettes are made of fin-

179 Instantly Relieved

A WARM BATH

The Great Skin Cure

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12.-Cerebro

er, has broken out in the convict camp

pinal fever, commonly called spotted

bers of the committee will attend.

est Virginia and Turkish tobaccos.

citement prevails

Brooklyn next Saturday. Many mem-

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12. - The book

report is now being circulated that

at the office of . . .

American Vaudeville Co

OLA HAYDEN,

The Great Contralto,

3 Ronaldos, Freeze Brothers, Castellat and Hall, Dan Randali, Alex Davis, Hayden and Hetherton, Nester and William. son, Mick, Schenk and others.

PRICES - 10c, 20c, 30c. MATINEES DAILY,

Everybody goes to the Park. Seats at the Pembroke.

This Theatre does not advertise, THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. of

AMUSEMENTS.



ENGLISH'S - TO-NIGHT Mrs. POTTER and Mr. BELLEW Charlotte To-Night

Saturday Night and Popular Sat. Mat. Friday Night.

Corday CAMILLE PRICES-Night: Orehestra, \$1; orchestra circle, \$1.50; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee: Orchestra and orches-

seats at the Pembroke. Seats To-Day, at the Pembroke, Week Beginning Monday, Feb. 17. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

tra circle, 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c.

First Time in Indianapolis. (Not to be confused with the Children's Brownie En-JEFFERSON, KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG

Palmer Cox's Brownies

Coming by Special Train intact from the Long Run of 150 nights in New York, with all the Wonderful Scenic Effects, Ballets, Specialties, etc. Souvenirs Monday Night. Monday night, Feb. 17, the 600th performance of "THE BROWNIES" will be celebrated by the pre-

souven r ever given in an Indianapolis Thea. PRICES-Orchestra, \$1; Orchestra Circle, \$1.50; Dress Circle and Balcony (reserved). 75c: Balcony (admission) 50c; Gallery, 25c. Matinee same at

Cathis Theatre does not advertise. THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

GRAND To-Morrow 3 Nights, JAMES J. CORBETT,

"A NAVAL CADET" or Hear what Corbett says about the Maher-Fitz PRICES-Night: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$L. Matinee: 25c and 50c. Seats at the Pembroke.

This Theatre does not advertise. FT THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. EMPIRE THEATER

Ma'inee at 2-19c, 15c, 25 t. To-night at 8-15c, 25c, 53c.

NORRIS BROS. Equine : and : Canine : Carnival 50-Beautiful Trained Animais-50

Next-"The Jay Circus." TOMLINSON HALL.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE DAILY.

(In Montefiore Course,)

: TO-NIGHT : Admission, including reserved seat, 25c, Tickets at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS Line from New York to outh (Loudon), Cherbourg, Paris and Hamburg, ibia, March 5; Bismarck, April 9; Normannia, March 26; A. Victoria, April 28. 1st Cabin, \$30 and upward; 2d Cabin, \$45 and \$50. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 41/2 brs : CHERBOURG-PARIS, 61/2 hrs. Special train FREE OF CHARGE, Dr. George P. Mains, of New York, HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y. ely to be his successor. It was an- Frenzel Bros., A. Metzger, Agents, Indianacolis.

> PHYSICIANS. DR. C. I. FLETCHER. RESIDENCE - 85 North Pennsylvania street. Office 369 South Meridian street.
>
> Office Hours 9 to 19 a. m.: 2 to 4 p. m.: 7 to 8 p. m.
>
> Telephones Office, 9.7; residence, 427.

city. There are now five cases, some of Dr. W. B. FLETCHER'S SANATORIUM For Treatment of

Nervous and Mental Diseases. 124 NORTH ALABAMA ST.

Dr. J. A. Sutcliffe, SURGEON.

PFICE-35 East Market street. Hours-9 to 10 a.; 2 to 3 p. m.; Sundays excepted. Telephone, 941. Dr. Sarah Stockton,

227 NORTH DELAWARE STREET. DR. REBECCA W. ROGERS.

Diseases of Women and Children. office-10 Mar on Block. Office Hours 9 to 12 a.m.: 2 to 5 p. m., Tel. No. 1763. Sundays 4 to 5 p. m., at residence, 250 Broadway. Residence Tel. No. 1611. DR. LUELLA SCHNECK, 701 Capitol Avenue. OFFICE HOURS-10 to 12a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.

OPTICIANS.

